

ACCESSION NR: AR4015688

of a protective film on the metal surface only in the presence of atmospheric oxygen. The shape of the polarization curves for electrodes from steel-20 and natural magnetite coincide, which indicates the structural and compositional similarity of the surface film created in both cases by the electrochemical processes at the metal-electrolyte boundary. 10 refs. from the summary.

SUB CODE: OC, MM

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015643

8/0081/63/000/022/0373/0373

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 22K107

AUTHOR: Zasy\*pkina, V. S.; Klyuchnikov, N. G.

TITLE: Determination of the minimal breakdown voltage on protective coatings

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta im. V. I. Lenina, no. 181, 1962,  
87-93

TOPIC TAGS: breakdown voltage, corrosion, corrosion resistance, protective coating,  
protective coating breakdown, steel

TRANSLATION: The authors studied the formation of protective coatings on steel  
-20 in the presence of certain inhibitors by determining the minimal breakdown  
voltage. The data show that, in the early stages of the formation of the pro-  
tective coating, the concentration of the inhibitor plays an important role. In  
the later stages, no differences in concentration were found. The time necessary  
for testing the protective coating also does not change. It was shown that the  
most resistant coatings under investigation contained nitrite ions, chromium ions,

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and organic amines of the dicyclohexylamine nitrite and hexamethylenediamine chromate types. A linear relationship in the process of formation of the protective coating was discovered in the solutions investigated at low inhibitor concentrations. It is obvious from the experiments that the formation of the protective coating essentially ends when the samples have been in the inhibitor solution for 30 minutes. Practically no changes were observed in the value of the minimal breakdown voltage. 7 references. Authors' summary.

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64

SUB CODE: ML, CH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ZASZCZYSKA, B.

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour: RZhKhim, No 10, 1958, No 32402

Z. Eckstein, W. Ciopienko, E. Grochowski, W. Sobotka, B. Zaszczyńska.

"To The Question of Herbicido Synthesis. V. Study of Condensation Rate of Sodium

Phonolates and Chlorophenolates with Sodium Chloroacetate in Aqueous Medium."

Przon. chem., 1957, 13, No 7, 390-393

Abstract: The reaction  $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COONa} + \text{NaOC=CRCH=CR}'\text{CR}''=\text{CH} \rightarrow \text{CH=}$   
 $=\text{CR}''\text{CR}'=\text{CHCR=COCH}_2\text{COONa}$  carried out in the aqueous medium was studied on examples  
with (the R-s, R'-s and R''-s are enumerated): H, H, H; CH<sub>3</sub>, H, H; Cl, H; Cl, H, Cl;  
Cl, Cl, Cl; and CH<sub>3</sub>, Cl, H. The reaction was checked by the determination of the Cl-  
content in the mixture. It was found that the optimum duration and temperature of the  
reaction were 30 to 60 minutes and 105 to 107°. An addition of the saturated NaCL  
solution rate and the product yield. An addition of MgCl<sub>2</sub> in the case of Na 2,5-  
dichlorophenelate decreases the product yield. See report IV in RZhKhim, 1958, 15574.

TOBILEVICS, N.Ju. [Tobilevich, N.Yu.]; ZASZJAD'KO, I.N. [Zasyadko, I.N.];  
FALVAI, Alfred, dr. [translator]

Effect of hydrodynamical conditions and heat exchange on sediments  
in evaporators. Cukor 16 no.2:50-52 F '63.

ZASZLAVSKIJ, I. I. [Zaslavskiy, L. I.] (USSR); BLJAKHMAN, L. I. [Blyakhman, L. I.] (USSR); ALATURCEV, L. A. [Alaturtsev, L. A.] (USSR)

Automatic determination of the optimum separation conditions of a rectifying column by means of self-aligning system. Magy kem lap 16 no.3:  
115-121 Mr '61.

ZASZTOWT, Otton; WICINSKI, Ryszard

Contraction function of the uterus in parturitions of elderly primiparas. Gin.polska 31 no.4:523-531 J1-Ag '60.

1. Z Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A.M. w Białymostku  
Kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Sozaśka.  
(LABOR compl.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

ZASZTOWT, Ottor.

Effect of sodium ions on the contractibility of the isolated rat myometrium. Cinek. Pol. 36 no.2:13-17/6 Mr-Ap '64.

I. Z I Kliniki Polonistycznej i Chorob Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej w Białymostku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Szepka).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"

ZASZTOWT, Otton; URBAN, Jan

On the role of serotonin in hemorrhages in the 3d stage of labor. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.3:387-389 My-Je '64

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobięcych Akademii Medycznej w Białymostku (Kierownik: prof. dr.med. S.Soszka).

ZASZTONT, Oton; UEBAN, Jan

Stimulation of labor with the use of serotonin. Ginek. Pol. 35  
no.4:591-592 Jl-Ag '64

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej  
w Białymostku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Soszka).

URBAN, Jan; ZASZTOWT, Otton

Sercetonin in secondary uterine atonia in labor. Ginek. Vol.35  
no.68795-798 N-5 '64

1. Z I Kliniki Polownictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej  
w Białymostku (Kierownika prof. dr. med. S. Roszka).

SOSZKA, Stefan; ZASZTOWT, Otton; URBAN, Jan; LOTOCKI, Wiktor

Evaluation of the determination of 5-HIAA, a serotonin metabolite  
in the diagnosis of fetal death. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.6:789-793  
N-D '64

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej  
w Białymostku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S.Soszka).

BIELECKI, Marian; ZASZTOWT, Otton

The transaminase activity in the course of the first stage of labor. Ginek. Rol. 36 no. 2:153-159 F '65

1. Z I Kliniki "Ginecznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej w Białymostku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Soszka).

ZASZTOWT, Otton; KADZEWICZ, Krystyna

Effect of sodium ions on the behavior of rest and action potentials of the cell membranes of the rat myometrium. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.7:725-732 Jl'65.

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej w Białymostku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Soszka).

DOROSZKO, Mieczyslaw; ZASZTOWT, Otton

Influence of various magnesium ion concentrations on the contractability of the isolated rat uterus. Ginek. Pol.  
36 no.10:1089-1094 0 '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych AM w Białym-  
stoku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Soszka).

ZASZTOWT, Otton; KADZEWICZ, Krystyna

Influence of diverse magnesium ion concentrations on the resting  
and action potential of the rat myometrium cell membrane. Ginek.  
Pol. 36 no.10:1095-1100 O '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecyh AM w Bialymstoku  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Soszka).

ZATACINA, S.A.

Let us make the manufacture of yeast more profitable. Gidroliz. i  
lesokhim. prom. 8 no.3:27 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Nachal'nik drozhzhevogo tsekha Lobvinskogo gidroliznogo zavoda  
(Yeast)

ZATCHEJ, R.

Drive system of small power motors with large scope of revolution  
control. Przem inst telekom prace 12 no.37:45-49 '62.

ZATECKA, Jiri

An example of the establishment of uniform performance  
standards in manual machine operation. Prace mzd 11 no.4:  
174-177 Ap '63.

1. Pražské papírny, n.p., Praha.

SUVA, Slavomir, inz.; ZATECKA, Lubos

A simple method of current and voltage control of small rectifiers.  
Automatizace 5 no.4:105-106 Ap '62.

1. Statni vyzkumnny ustav silnoproude elektrotechniky, Bechovice

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

ZATECKY, Karel, dr.

Young blood in Czechoslovakia. Cs spoje 9 no.4:28-29 Ag '64.

1. Central Administration of Telecommunications, Prague.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"

ZATECKY, Valerian, inz.

The Commission of Geodesy and Cartography of the North Moravia region. Geod kart obzor 11 no.1:26 Ja '65.

Conference on technical motion pictures in the North Moravia region. Ibid.:26, 3 of cover

FEDOROVICH, B.A., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, otv.red.; ZYKOV, D.A., akademik, agronom-rasteniyevod, red.; IVANOVA, Ye.N., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KALININA, A.V., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; LAVRENSKO, Ic.M., red.; KUSHEV, S.L., kand.geogra.nauk., red. Prinimali uchastiye: YEROKHINA, A.A., pochvoved; IVANOVA, Ye.N., pochvoved; ROZOV, N.N., pochvoved; ZATENATSKAYA, N.P., gidrogeolog; KARPEKINA, L.S., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Division of northern Kazakhstan into natural regions; Kustanay Province, North Kazakhstan Province, Kokchetav Province, Akmolinsk Province, and Pavlodar Province] Prirodnoe raionirovanie Severnogo Kazakhstana; Kustanaiskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Akmolinskaya i Pavlodarskaya oblasti. Moskva, 1960. 468 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil.
2. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Fedorovich). 3. AN Kazakhskoy SSR; Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil (SOPS) AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Zykov). 4. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Levrenko),
5. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR (for Yerokhina, Ivanova, Rozov). 6. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Zatenatskaya).

(Kazakhstan--Physical geography)

ZATENATSKAYA, N. P., Cand. Geol-Mineral. Sci. (diss) "Interstitial Waters of Cenozoic Argillaceous Rocks of Tobol-Ishimskiy Divide and their Connection with Waters of Water-Bearing Horizons," Moscow, 1961, 23 pp. (Moscow State Univ.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 258).

ZATEHATSKAYA, N.P.

The problem of bound water in clayey rocks. Dokl. Ak SSSR 135 no.4;  
944-947 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem im. F.P.Savarenского  
Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavлено академиком Н.М.Strakhovym.  
(Clay) (Water, Underground)

ZATENATSKAYA, N.P.

Heat of wetting and the content of permanently bound water in clay  
rocks. Pochvovedenie no.4:47-55 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem imeni F.P.Savarenskogo  
Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Heat of wetting) (Clay)

ZATENATSKAYA, N.P.

Relation between the chemical composition of underground waters and  
interstitial waters in clayey "water-resistant" rocks. Dokl.AN SSSR  
138 no.4:924-927 Js '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem imeni F.P.Savarenского  
AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком N.M.Strakhovym.  
(Nobel Valley—Water, Underground) (Ishim Valley—Water, Underground)  
(Clay)

ZATENATSKAYA, Nadezhda Pavlovna; BALASHOV, L.S., kand. geol.-  
miner. nauk, otv. red.; FILIPPOVA, B.S., red. izd-va;  
GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Interstitial waters of clay rocks and their role in the  
formation of underground waters] Porovye vody glinistykh  
porod i ikh rol' v formirovaniii podzemnykh vod. Moskva,  
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1963. 142 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tobol Valley--Water, Underground)  
(Ishim Valley--Water, Underground)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

ZATENATSKAYA, N.P.

Experimental data on salt diffusion in clay rocks. Trudy GIN  
no.115:143-159 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"

ZATEPYAKIN, M.M. (Vladivostok)

On the phenomenon of parametric resonance in torsional  
vibrations of crankshafts. Ukr. mat. zhur. 14 no.4:403-407  
'62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Crankshafts—Vibration)

ZATEPYAKIN, M.M.

Theory of the stability of motion in a case involving the problem  
of three bodies. Pribl. metod. resh. diff. urav. no.1:27-32 '63  
(MIRA 18:2)

25174

S/041/61/013/002/001/007  
B112/B22916,3400

AUTHOR: Zatepyakin, M. M.

TITLE: The theory of critical velocities of revolving cylinders

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no. 2, 1961,  
142-149

TEXT: The author studies the stability of the particular solution:

$$x_1 = \frac{4}{3} \varepsilon \cos \frac{\tau}{2} - \delta \sin \tau, \quad x_2 = \frac{4}{3} \varepsilon \sin \frac{\tau}{2} + \delta \cos \tau, \quad \psi = \pi + \frac{\tau}{2} \quad (3)$$

of the system

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2 x_1}{d\tau^2} + x_1 + \varepsilon \cos \psi = 0, \\ \frac{d^2 x_2}{d\tau^2} + x_2 + \varepsilon \sin \psi = 0, \\ \frac{d^2 \psi}{d\tau^2} - \varepsilon x_1 \sin \psi + \varepsilon x_2 \cos \psi = \varepsilon \delta \cos \psi. \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

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S/041/61/013/002/001/007  
B112/B229

The theory of critical velocities...

Solution (3) was indicated by A. Stodola, the question of its stability was raised by V. M. Starzhinskiy. The author replaces system (2) by a matrix equation:  $d^2y/dt^2 + \mu P(t)y = 0$ . To this he adds a monodromic matrix U which he obtains as solution of the system of equations:  $dU(t, \lambda)/dt = \lambda JH(t)U(t, \lambda)$ ,  $U(0, \lambda) = I_{2m}$ . Herein are

$$\lambda = \sqrt{|\mu|}, J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_m \\ -I_m & 0 \end{pmatrix}, H(t) = \begin{pmatrix} P(t) & 0 \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

The logarithm  $\Gamma$  of the monodromic matrix U elucidates the stability in question: For this it is necessary and sufficient that all eigenvalues of  $\Gamma$  are purely imaginary, and that simple elementary divisors correspond to multiple eigenvalues. To decide in the present case whether or not these conditions are satisfied, the author expands the matrix  $\Gamma$  into a series of powers of  $\varepsilon$ , obtaining the result that solution (3) is stable for sufficiently small  $\varepsilon$ . N. P. Yerugin, M. G. Kreyn, V. A. Yakubovich and I. Z. Shtokalo are mentioned. There are 2 figures and 8 references:

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25174

S/041/61/013/002/001/007

B112/B229

The theory of critical velocities...

7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1959

Card 3/3

X

ZATEPYAKIN, M.M. (Vladivostok)

Correction to the article "Theory of critical velocities of  
rotating shafts." Ukr. mat. zhur. 15 no.1:116 '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Rotating bodies) (Mechanics)

KOMAROV, B.D., kand. med. nauk; GRINEERO, A.A.; ZATEVAKHIN, I.I.

Angiography in the diagnosis of arterial diseases of the lower extremities. Klin. khir. no.10:41-45 O '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika imeni S.I. Spasokukotskogo  
2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im.  
Pirogova (dir.- akademik A.N. Bakulev) i 1-ya Moskovskaya  
gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.  
(ANGIOGRAPHY) (ARTERIES—DISEASES)  
(EXTREMITIES, LOWER—DISEASES)

ZATEVKOVA G.G.

DMITRIEVSAYA, N.P.; ZATEVKOVA, G.G.; ZAYCHIKOVA, V.A.

Efficient lighting systems in textile weaving mills. Tekst.prom.  
17 no.12:35-37 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Textile factories—Lighting)

DMITRIYEVSKAYA, Nina Petrovna; ZAYCHIKOVA, Valentina Alekseyevna;  
ZATEVKOVA, Tamara Grigor'yevna; MESHKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.  
nauk, prof., red.; KUZNETSOVA, N.I., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S.,  
tekhn. red.; KOROBOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Lighting in the enterprises of the textile and clothing  
industries] Osveshchenie predpriatii tekstil'noi i shveinoi  
promyshlennosti. Pod red. V.V.Meshkova. Moskva, Profizdat,  
1962. 285 p. (Factories—Lighting) (MIRA 16:6)

5 (3)  
AUTHORS:

Razuvayev, G. A., Corresponding Member  
AS USSR, Petukhov, G. G., Zateyev, B. G.

SOV/20-127-2-31/70

TITLE:

On the Interaction Between Phenyl Radicals and Benzene

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 348-351 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The interaction between the radicals produced in the occurring dissociation of the initial compound (R:R) (under the influence of temperature, light, etc) and the medium solvent (X:S) is very important in the free radical reactions. This problem has been investigated as late as in most recent time in spite of its importance. 1) the initial substance can form an intermediate complex with the solvent [R : RX : S] which will homolytically decompose in free shape into RX and RS without separation of radicals. 2) The substance [R : R] can be solvated. In its decomposition into radicals the latter can enter into an interaction in a "cell" without transition into the volume of the solvent. Finally the radicals can pass over from this "cell" into the volume of the solvent and form with the latter an intermediate complex there [R · X : S]. In this case the radicals may cause chain processes. The radical transition can be caused by the transition of the peripheric atom of the solvent X to the

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On the Interaction Between Phenyl Radicals and Benzene SOV/20-127-2-31/70

radical R. The system in which R = S is a special case. By this the radical is regenerated and its kinetic duration of life is prolonged. The authors investigated in the present paper the topic mentioned in the title by the example of several compounds which decompose homopolymerly under separation of the phenyl radical. The method of marked atoms was used in order to prove the reaction of the radical transition. C<sup>14</sup> was for this purpose introduced into the initial compound as well as into benzene, i.e. 2 systems were investigated: a marked dissociating compound and inactive benzene, and an unmarked compound and active benzene. 3 types of the interaction mentioned in the title can be assumed here (see Scheme (I) - (III)). Among them the reaction (III) is anew experimentally confirmed (Ref 3). However, the occurrence of process (III) does not eliminate reaction (II). It is very probable that the first stage of the interaction will be the formation of the  $\pi$ -complex (IV) which can pass over into a  $\sigma$ -complex (III) if the radical transition does not proceed in it. By the example of diphenyl mercury (DPhM) (Refs 4, 5) it was proved that diphenyl was produced only by DPhM. Benzoyl peroxide (BP) is another source of phenyl radicals. Its reaction with benzene is rather complicated and several products or their

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On the Interaction Between Phenyl Radicals and Benzene SOV/20-127-2-31/70

mixture are produced. Although the phenyl radicals from BP were predominant, a part of the BP phenyl radicals escaped nevertheless as benzene into the volume on the strength of the reaction (II). The reaction of the initiated mercury acetate decomposition was used in order to prove this process better (Ref 7). A small quantity of terphenyl and quaternary phenyl is produced besides diphenyl. Since a disagreement in the number of isotopes of the di- and quaternary phenyl was striking it could be assumed that quaternary phenyl was not produced by diphenyl by its subsequent phenylation. This was experimentally confirmed. The formation of quaternary phenyl requires, however, further investigations. Finally the influence of ultraviolet light and of lead tetra-benzoate is discussed. There are 1 table and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry at the Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1959  
Card 3/3

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ZATEYEV, P.G.

Thermal decomposition of benzoyl peroxide in phenylcyclohexane.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.2:673-676 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom  
gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.  
(Benzoyl peroxide) (Benzene)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ZATEYEV, B.G.

Autoxidation of phenylcyclohexene. Zhur.ob.khim. 33  
no.3:851-853 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri  
Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.I. Lobachevskogo.  
(Benzene) (Oxidation)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ZATEYEV, B.G.

Possibility of phenyl radical isomerization in benzoyl peroxide reactions. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:863-866 F '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I.Lobachevskogo.  
(Phenyl group) (Isomerization) (Benzoyl peroxide)

SOV/20-127-4-20/60

5(3)

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Petukhov, G. G.,  
Zateyev, E. G.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Reactions of Transfer of Phenyl Radicals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 803-804  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of a previous article (Ref 1) the authors investigated here the decomposition of various compounds yielding phenyl radicals: (a) nitroso-azeto-anilide; (b) diphenyl iodonium iodide; (c) double salt of phenyl-diazonium with cyanine chloride. This occurred in a solution of benzene marked with C<sup>14</sup> in the presence of metallic mercury. (a) This substance (Ref 2) is known to produce phenyl mercury chloride if it is solved in CCl<sub>4</sub>. On the whole, reaction with benzene took place. The isolated diphenyl (1.5 g, yield 50%) consisted of phenyl radicals of the nitroso compound and of benzene. Nonetheless, partial interaction took place between the radicals and mercury. The phenyl mercury acetate obtained from this reaction was converted into chloride; it proved to be inactive after several recrystallizations, whereas diphenyl showed an activity of 373 pulses/min, i.e. 45%

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An Investigation of the Reactions of Transfer of  
Phenyl Radicals

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of the phenyl radicals out of benzene. The decomposition of nitroso-acetanilide over freshly reduced copper in a medium of benzene labelled with C<sup>14</sup> did not effect a considerable variation in the isotopic composition of the diphenyl obtained. Similar results were obtained from (b). The resultant iodobenzene is also inactive. Hence, benzene as a solvent does not participate in the reaction. Phenyl mercury iodide is formed by diphenyl iodonium iodide and not by iodobenzene which results from the decomposition of the latter. This is also confirmed by the fact that under equal conditions no phenyl mercury iodide is produced from iodobenzene and mercury. (c) The decomposition of the double salt (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>4</sub> at 30° in a medium of labelled benzene caused the formation of chlorobenzene as the main product (Table 1) which after careful purification was virtually inactive. Besides, a small quantity of diphenyl was produced. The composition of isotopes of the latter indicated that the phenyl radicals of benzene and phenyl diazonium had participated in its formation. To explain whether this process was accompanied by the formation of free radicals, the authors decomposed the

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An Investigation of the Reactions of Transfer of  
Phenyl Radicals

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double diazo salt in the presence of metallic mercury (Experiments 3 and 4, Table 1); but these experiments failed as no phenyl-mercury compounds could be obtained. The same applied to sodium amalgam which had been substituted for mercury (Experiment 4). Neither a mercury- nor a sodium amalgam addition affected the yields of chlorobenzene and diphenyl. Nor was this the case with metallic zinc and copper, which could not alter the decomposition of the double diazonium salt in benzene. (Experiments 5 and 6). Hence, formation of free phenyl radicals could not be found. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Institute of Chemistry of Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1959

Card 3/3

ZATEYEV, B.G.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry.  
Catalysis, B-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61086

Author: ~~Chernyshov, V. A.~~, Zateyev, B. G.

Institution: None

Title: Isotope Exchange of Carbon Between Solid Carbonates of Lithium,  
Sodium, Potassium and Barium and Gaseous Carbon Dioxide

Original

Periodical: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 2, 324-328

Abstract: Investigation of isotope exchange of carbon between gaseous  $\text{CO}_2$   
and solid carbonates of Li, Na, K and Ba tagged with  $\text{C}^{14}$  at  
temperatures of  $400\text{--}425^\circ$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  pressures of 100-300 mm hg. At  
low temperatures ( $400\text{--}1600$ ) the exchange ceases rapidly. At high  
temperatures the exchange proceeds to a considerable extent of  
conversion and its velocity is proportional to the amount of the  
salt used and does not depend on pressure of  $\text{CO}_2$  and admixtures  
of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  vapor and air. With a concentration of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  vapor close

Card 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry.  
Catalysis, B-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61086

Abstract: to saturation the exchange is accelerated. Velocity of exchange between  $\text{CO}_2$  and the investigated salts is maximum for  $\text{BaCO}_3$ , minimum for  $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$  and greatly depends upon the method of preparation of the salt. In the opinion of the authors at low temperatures in the exchange take part only several surface layers of crystal lattice while at high temperatures deeper layers of the carbonate. The reactions investigated proceed in accordance with the zero order as concerns  $\text{CO}_2$ .

Card 1/2

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ZATEYEV, B.G.; PETUKHOV, G.G.

Mechanism of the reaction between benzoyl peroxide and benzene.  
Sbor. nauch.-rab. Inst. fiz.-org. khim. AM BSSR no.8:41-43 '60.  
(MIRA 14:3)  
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom go-  
sudarstvennom universitete im. N.I. Lobachevskogo.  
(Benzoyl peroxide) (Benzene)

AUTHORS:

Shushunov, V. A., Zateyev, B. G.

SOV/76-32-7-11/45

TITLE:

The Kinetic Method of Physicochemical Analysis (Kineticheskiy  
metod fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza) VII. Isotopic Carbon Exchange  
Between Gaseous Carbon Dioxide and Sodium Carbonate With  
Potassium Carbonate or Sodium Sulfate Melts (VII. Izotopnyy obmen  
ugleroda mezhdu gazoobraznoy dvuokis'yu ugleroda i splavami  
karbonata natriya s karbonatom kaliya ili sul'fatom natriya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7,  
pp. 1517 - 1520 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Continuing a previous paper the authors investigated two binary systems:  $K_2CO_3 - Na_2CO_3$  and  $Na_2CO_3 - Na_2SO_4$ , as both of them form a continuous series of solid solutions and the former forms the chemical compound  $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$  in solid solution. The authors used a powder of the melt of a certain fineness which was thermally after-treated, with the radioactive isotope  $C^{14}$  having been used. This isotope from the melt converted to the gaseous phase and the concentration of which in the gaseous phase served as determination value of the isotopic exchange

Card 1/4

The Kinetic Method of Physicochemical Analysis. VII.  
Isotopic Carbon Exchange Between Gaseous Carbon Dioxide and Sodium Carbonate  
With Potassium Carbonate or Sodium Sulfate Melts

SOV/76-32-7-11/45

intensity. The system  $K_2CO_3 - Na_2CO_3$  was very closely investigated by S.Z.Makarov and M.P.Shulgina (Ref 2), and these scientists also found the mentioned chemical compound. As it was to be expected from the occurrence of the compound. As it will also show in the isotopic exchange of the chemical compound was carried out and it was found that the isotopic exchange takes place most easily in salt melts of equimolecular composition. A singular point can be observed in the diagrams mentioned, the chemical occurrence of which is explained by the formation of the chemical compound  $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$ , which, however, is only stable below 500°C, and in the present case was only metastable. As was already found in the velocity of the diffusion processes plays a decisive role in these experiments, hence a promotion of the diffusion by the type of crystal structure, hence a promotion present in the chemical compound mentioned. The second system  $Na_2CO_3 - Na_2SO_4$  was closely investigated by S.Z.Makarov and S.N.Krasnikov (Ref 4). In this system no singular point was

Card 2/4

The Kinetic Method of Physicochemical Analysis. VII. SOV/76-32-7-11/45  
Isotopic Carbon Exchange Between Gaseous Carbon Dioxide and Sodium Carbonate  
With Potassium Carbonate or Sodium Sulfate Melts

found in correspondence with the conditions prevailing.  
It was found that the velocity of the isotopic exchange of  
the pure  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  amounts to about the threefold of that of  
the salt mixture; a change of the content of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  from  
20 to 80 molar% in the latter shows almost no change of the  
reaction velocity displayed. There are 3 figures, 1 table,  
and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii  
(Gor'kiy Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1957

Card 3/4

The Kinetic Method of Physicochemical Analysis. VII. SOV/76-32-7-11/45  
Isotopic Carbon Exchange Between Gaseous Carbon Dioxide and Sodium Carbonate  
With Potassium Carbonate or Sodium Sulfate Melts

1. Potassium carbonate-sodium carbonate systems--Chemical analysis
2. Sodium carbonate-sodium sulfate systems--Chemical analysis
3. Exchange reactions
4. Carbon isotopes (Radioactive)--Applications

Card 4/4

04290

15.9300 2109, 1526, 1411:

S/138/60/000/006/007/008  
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Bel'skaya, Yu.R., Zateyev, V.S., Mezhikovskiy, S.M.

TITLE: The Effect of Certain Factors on the Resistance of a Punched Seam

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 6, pp. 47 - 52.

TEXT: The results of work carried out on the investigation of effects caused by various factors on the mechanical resistance of the seam in rubber articles are listed. The effects of the physical and chemical factors were studied in addition to factors associated with the type and shape of the punched seam on the resistance of the rubber plate. The mechanism of the formation of the seam is explained from the point of view of the autohesion theory. It is shown that the processes which take place during punching confirm the diffusion nature of the autohesion of high polymers. The optimum conditions for punching of the articles are determined, which are produced from natural rubber plus CKS (SKB)-based calendered rubber. Factors affecting the resistance of the seam were divided into three groups: 1) factors connected with the physical state of the polymers;

Card 1/3

84290

S/138/60/000/006/007/008  
A051/A029

The Effect of Certain Factors on the Resistance of a Punched Seam

extent of pressure of the punch on the plate, the rate of punching, the punching temperature, etc; 2) factors associated with the type and shape of the punch seam; 3) factors changing the chemical composition of the polymers or affecting their chemical bonds. The method used for punching and the temperature of the punch do not affect the resistance of the seam. It was established that the resistance of the punch seam depends on the position of the seam relative to the direction of the calendering of the plate. With an increase in the caliber the resistance of the seam increases, reaching its maximum at 1.50 mm. The cause of this phenomenon is still undetermined. The seams were also subjected to stretching. It can be seen from Table 8 that the optimum condition appeared at a tension of 15% during vulcanization. It was found that the highest resistance of the seam was achieved with the application of zinc stearate powder, the lowest with talc. The effect of the plasticity of the mixture on the quality of the seam was investigated, with the results shown in Figure 6. Further articles will be published on the subject of selecting the most suitable composition of the rubber mixture based on different rubbers which would

Card 2/3

84290

S/138/60/000/006/007/008  
A051/A029

The Effect of Certain Factors on the Resistance of a Punched Seam  
ensure the best conditions for diffusion of the polymer macromolecules  
during the punching process. There are 6 figures, 9 tables and 5 references:  
4 Soviet and 1 English.

Card 3/3

BASILOVA, N.V.; ZATEYEV, V.S.

Application of a rubber adhesive by pulverization in the  
manufacture of rubberized goods. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.4:55-  
56 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Rubberized fabrics)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

BEL'SKAYA, Yu.R.; ZATEYEV, V.S.; MEZHIKOVSKIY, S.M.

Study of certain factors affecting the strength of stumped seams.  
Kauch.1 rez. 19 no.6:47-52 Je '60.  
(Rubber goods) (MIRA 13:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"

GLADKOV, N.A.; ZATAYEV, V.S.

Importance of the herring gull for the fishing industry in the  
Caspian Sea. Vop. ikht. no. 4: 180-187 '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Zoologicheskiy muzey Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Caspian Sea--Herring gull)

10176-66	ENT(m)/ENT(s)	RM	SOURCE CODE	UR/0138/65/000/012/0015/0016
ACC NN: AP5/R11093				
AUTHOR: Zateyev, V. S. 44, 53				
ORG: none				
TITLE: Effect of poly(vinyl chloride) resin on the properties of <u>nitrile rubbers</u> 25 44, 53				
SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1965, 15-16 B TOPIC TAGS: <u>nitrile rubber</u> , modified rubber, polyvinyl chloride, ozone resistance 15				
ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of poly(vinyl chloride) resin (PVKh) on the properties of <u>nitrile rubbers</u> to increase their ozone resistance. The experiments were conducted with nonreinforced SKN-18, SKN-26 and <u>SKN-40</u> rubbers, and PVKhS-4 resin. PVKh resin-modified, nitrile-rubber vulcanizates exhibited high ozone resistance and enhanced gasoline resistance. Other properties did not differ from those of nonmodified vulcanizates and like them varied with the degree of filling. The optimum rubber-PVKh resin compounding temperatures were: SKN-40, 110C; SKN-26, 130C; SKN-18, above 150C. The rubber-PVKh resin compounding should be carried out in interval mixtures, but the rubber mixtures should be prepared on mixing mills. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 3 tables. [BO]				
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4159				
Card 1/1 UDC: (678.762.2-134.535.+678.743.22).004.12				

ZATECKY, J.

Zatecky, J. Reducing losses during the loading and unloading of railroad cars in metallurgic plants. p. 111. HUTNIK. Praha. Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

ZATECKY, J.

Reducing losses during the loading and unloading of railroad cars in metallurgic plants. p. 111.

HUTNIK, Praha, Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,  
Uncl.

ZATENATSKAYA, N.P.

Diffusion displacement of salts in clays of the Baku Archipelago  
region. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:717-720 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem im. V.P.Savarenskogo  
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Predstavлено академиком  
D.S.Korzhinskim.

ZATENATSKAYA, N.P.

Relationship between cations of interstitial waters and exchange  
cations in clays. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:192-195 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavлено академиком D.I. Shcerbakovym.  
(Clay) (Ion exchange)

ZATEVYKVA, T. DMITRIYEVEKAYA, N. ZAYCHIKOVA, V.

"Branch Norms of Artificial Incandescent Bulb Illumination"  
Ratsional'noye osveshcheniye tekstil'nykh predpriyatiy  
Profizdat 1951 133 pp. u-1903

DMITRIYEVSKAYA, Nina Petrovna; ZAYCHIKOVA, Valentine Aleksseyevna; ZATEVKOVA,  
Tamara Grigor'yevna; MESHKOV, V.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk pro-  
fessor, redaktor; NOVOSPASSKIY, V.V., redaktor; KIRSANOV, N.A.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fluorescent lighting for textile, sewing and knitting factories]  
Luminestsentsie osveshchenie tekstil'nykh shveinykh i trikotazhnykh  
fabrik. Pod red. V.V. Meshkova. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Prefizdat, 1955.  
158 p. (MLRA 9:4)

(Mill and factory buildings--Lighting) (Fluorescent lighting)

ZATEVKOVA, Tamara Grigor'yevna; YEPANESENKO, M.M., redaktor; NOVOSPAS-SKIK, V., redaktor; KIRSANOV, N., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Problems in the quality of lighting in the textile industry] Voprosy kachestva osveshchenija v tekstil'noj promyshlennosti. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTeSPS Profizdat, 1954. 53 p. (MIRA 8:7) (Factories--Lighting)

ZATEYEV, B.O.

Laboratory piston circulating pump. Zav.lab.22 no.7;875 '56. (MLB 9:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom  
gosudarstvennom universitete.  
(Pumping machinery)

SHUSHUNOV, V.A.; ZATKIEV, B.G.

Isetepic carbon exchange between solid lithium, sodium, potassium,  
and barium carbonates and gaseous carbon dioxide. Zhur.fiz.khim.  
30 no.2:321-328 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

I.Ger'kevskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.  
(Carbon--Isetepes) (Carbonates) (Carbon dioxide)

ZATEYEV, R.G.

or much below the decompr. temp. of the carbonates, and measuring the C<sup>14</sup> content in the resulting gas. The rate of evolution is proportional to the concentration of the sample. The pressure of the evolved gas is measured by a manometer.

KROT, L.A.; KOCHANOVSKIY, S.B.; IVANCHENKO, V.M.; ZATEYEVA, R.V.

Soil water balance for urban tree planting. Biul. Inst.  
biol. AN BSSR no.6:72-76 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(TREE PLANTING)  
(SOIL MOISTURE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

ZATAYSHCHIKOV, G. C., BRONSHTEIN, V. A.

"Silver Clouds in 1936," Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, No 11-12, 1938.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"

ZATENATS'KIY, Ya.P.

Ideology of Soviet patriotism and friendship of peoples in  
Ukrainian fine arts. Visnyk AN UkrSSR 24:29-37 D '53. (MLRA 7:3)  
(Ukraine--Painting) (Painting--Ukraine)

ZATEVKOVA, T.G.

Calculating fluorescent lamp illumination. Tekst.prom.14 no.12:  
39-40 D!54.  
(MLRA 8:2)  
(Fluorescent lighting)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ZATEYEV, B.G.; MYAKOV, V.N.

Possibility of isomerization of a phenyl radical in free radical reactions of diphenylmercury. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.1:164-165 Ja'64.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I. Lobachevskogo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Razuvayev).

5.3200 (4)

57369

5(7)

## AUTHORS:

Razuvayev, G. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Zateyev,  
B. G., Petukhov, G. G.

SOV/20-130-2-25/69

## TITLE:

By-products in the Reaction of Benzoyl Peroxide With  
Benzene<sup>1</sup>

## PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2,  
pp 336 - 337 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

In a previous paper (Ref 3), the authors proved a discrepancy between the computed and established isotope composition of diphenyl and quaterphenyl formed as by-products in the reaction mentioned in the title. Benzene and benzoyl peroxide (BP) marked with C<sup>14</sup> were used for this experiment. Another experiment made under the conditions of reference 1 showed that 4% of phenyl radicals from the benzene are contained in the resulting diphenyl instead of the 50% computed. This value lies near the data obtained previously (Ref 3), as well as those by R. I. Milyutinskaya, Kh. S. Bagdasar'yan and Ye. A. Izrailevich (Ref 4). If it is assumed that the phenylation reaction proceeds further, and quaterphenyl develops from the terphenyl, the quaterphenyl

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By-products in the Reaction of Benzoyl Peroxide With SOV/20-130-2-25/69  
Benzene

must contain a phenyl ring from the benzene and 3 rings from the BP. Its isotope composition, however, diverges considerably. It was shown by experiments that 2 phenyl rings each from the benzene and from the BP are contained in the quaterphenyl. Therefore, another formation source of quaterphenyl must necessarily exist. To check this assumption, the authors added diphenyl and terphenyl to the reaction mixture benzene + BP. Inactive diphenyl was added to the benzene solution of marked BP (Experiment Nr 3). If diphenyl is produced from quaterphenyl, this addition should considerably reduce the activity of the quaterphenyl. The experiment, however, showed practically unchanged activity. Very similar results were obtained by addition of active diphenyl to a reaction mixture of inactive components (Experiment Nr 4). The isolated quaterphenyl contained no C<sup>14</sup>. As in experiment Nr 4, inactive quaterphenyl was obtained by BP decomposition in benzene in the presence of the marked terphenyl added (Experiment Nr 5). In the interaction of BP with marked diphenyl under the conditions of reference 2, the isolated terphenyl correspond - with

Card 2/3

67549

By-products in the Reaction of Benzoyl Peroxide With Benzene  
SOV/20-130-2-25/69

respect to the isotope composition - to a terphenyl which contains a benzene ring from the BP per 1 molecule of diphenyl; the quaterphenyl - 2 BP rings per 1 molecule of diphenyl (Experiment Nr 6). On the basis of the paper by D. F. Tar and R. A. Long (Ref 5), the authors give a scheme for the total course of the BP reaction with benzene (considering the reaction in marked benzene). Accordingly, the quaterphenyl must develop due to the dehydrogenation in the reaction of the BP or the free radicals of tetrahydro-diphenyl. The isotope composition of the latter corresponds to the computation made on the basis of the scheme suggested. There are 1 table and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry, Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1959

Card 3/3

ZATEYEEVA V. V.

AUTHORS: Zarinsky, V. A., Farafonov, M. M., Zateyeva, V. V. 75-6-2/23

TITLE: High-Voltage Electrodialysis (Vysokovol'tnyy elektrodializ)  
Communication number 1 - Separation of Contaminations from Silicon-  
and Tungsten Acids (Soobshcheniye 1. Vydeleniye primesey iz kremne=  
voy i volframovoy kislot).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 6, pp. 677-683  
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: The traces of Fe, Cu, Pb and Cd /0,01-0,001%/ can be isolated  
quantitatively by applying high-voltage electrodialysis of SiO<sub>2</sub>.  
The electrodialyser has three chambers; the membranes consist of  
cellophane. A separation of Bi, Sn and Sb cannot be achieved in a  
quantitative way, since SiO<sub>2</sub> intensely adsorbs these ions. The ana-  
lyses were carried out by means of the spectroscopic apparatus  
I.S.P.-22. The separation of Pb, Cd, Bi, Sn and Sb, with a content  
of 1, lo<sup>-5</sup> - 5, lo<sup>-2</sup> % takes place after 7 to 9 hours of electro-  
dialysis in a quantitative way; the content of Sn, Sb and Bi decreas-  
es to a power of one; the quantitative separation of Sn and Sb of  
WO<sub>3</sub> is possible with electrodialysis in concentrated acetic acid.

Card 1/2

High-Voltage Electrodialysis.

Communication number 1 - Separation of Contaminations from Silicon and Tungsten  
Acids.

75-642/23

The incomplete separation of Sn, Sb and Bi of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{WO}_3$  is caused by the easy hydrolyzability of these elements in weak acid solutions. The complete separation of the contaminations by electrodialysis is with otherwise equal operation conditions dependent on the condition and structure of the deposit to be dialyzed. If the contaminations are incorporated in the crystalline lattice of the deposit, their quantitative separation is hardly, or practically not possible at all. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 13 references, 12 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AN USSR - Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR - Moskva).

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

1. Silicon acids-Contamination separation
2. Tungsten acids-Contamination separation
3. Electrodialyzers-Applications

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

VLASOV, K.F., kand.med.nauk; ZATEYSHCHIKOV, V.A. (Moskva)

F peculiarities in the course of myocardial infarct in aged  
subjects. Klin.med. no.7:82-86 '61.  
(HEART--INFARCTION) (MIRA 14:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"

ZATEYSHCHIKOVA, N. O. (USSR)

"Glycine Biosynthesis in Tumours of Man."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

ZATEYSHCHIKOVA, N.O.

Synthesis of glycine in normal and malignant tissues. Vop.med.  
khim. 6 no.2:198-202 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chair of Biochemistry of the First Moscow Medical Institute.  
(GLYCINE) (CANCER)

ZATEYSHCHIKOVA, N. O.

"The Mechanism of Glycolysis inhibition by Protein Extracts from Malignant Tumors," Biokhim., 14, No. 6, 1949;

Mbr., Lab. Biochemistry of Cancer, Acad. Med. Sci, 1949.

ZATEYSHCHIKOVA, N.O.

ZBAVSKIY, B.I.; PEKHTEREVA, S.I.; ZATEYSHCHIKOVA, N.O.

Effect of some amino acids on the development of Ehrlich's cancer in mice. Report No.1: Effect of lysine, arginine, and glutamic acid on the development of Ehrlich's cancer in mice and the amino acid composition of tumor and liver proteins. Vop.med.khim. 3:58-65 '51. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii raka AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(CANCER) (AMINO ACIDS)

ZATEYSHCHIKOVA, N. O.

"The Biosynthesis of Glycine in Normal and Malignant Tissue," Cand Med  
Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst, 18 Oct 54. (VM, 7 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

ZATEZALO, M.

Investment program for electric industries carried through.  
Elektroprivreda 15 no.2/3:115 F-Mr '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"

ZATEZALO, Milorad, teh.

Investment program for electric industries carried through.  
Elektroprivreda 15 no.4:182-185 Ap '62.

ZATEZALO, M., teh.

Approval of investment program for the electric power economy.  
Elektroprivreda 14 no. 7/8:388-389 Jl-Ag '61.

ZATEZALO, M. ; DEDIC, B.

Corrosion of arms. p. 888.

Vojnič-TEHNIKI GLASNIK. Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI). LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

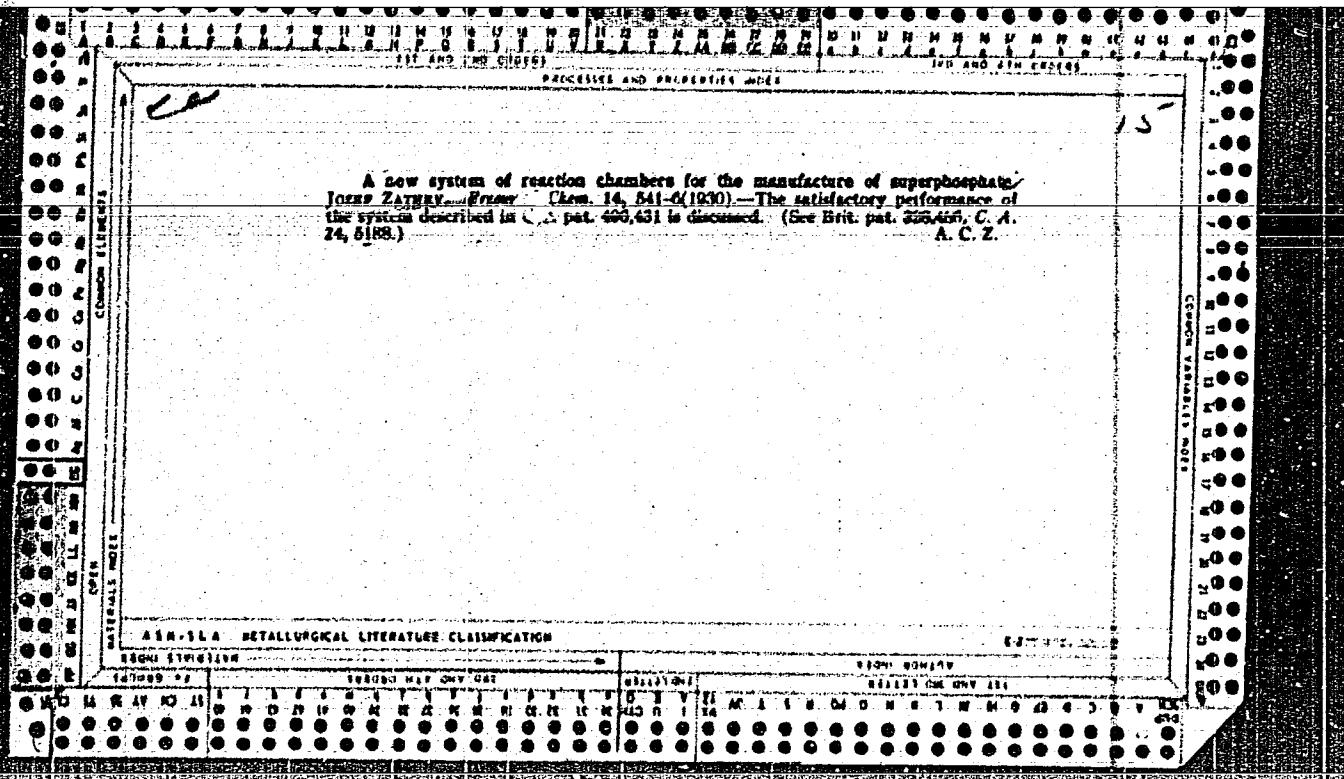
CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8

ZATEZALO, M., teh.

From the Yugoslav Electricity Union. Elektroprivreda 14 no.9:  
488-489 S '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963920003-8"



ZATHURECKY, L.; BAUEROVA, O.; SOMOSKEOY, G.; MOLNAR, L.;  
SUCHY, S.; Technicky spolupracovala: ROCHOVA, M.

Stability of cardenolides of the strophanthidin type in  
injectable preparations. III. Preparations of stable  
injectable solutions of helveticoside. Cesk. farm. 12 no.4:  
171-177 My '63.

1. CSAV, Chemicky ustav SAV, oddelenie farmakobiodynamiky,  
Bratislava.  
(GLYCOSIDES) (CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. SUCHY, L. ZAVRECKY, G. SOMOSKOVY, L. MOLNAR and O. BAUEROVA "Same affiliation as above."

"Stability of Scrophantidine-Type Cardenolides in Injectable Solutions. Part 2. UV Spectrometry of Scrophantidin Isomerization Reaction Kinetics."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63; pp 107-111.

Abstract [English summary modified]: At alkaline pH, isomerization is specifically catalyzed by OH ions. Table shows times required to bring about decomposition of 10% of scrophantidine at pH 8, 9 or 10 and 10, 15, 20, 25, 100 and 120° centigrade. Four tables, 3 graphs, equations; 1 Soviet, 3 Czech, 6 Western references.

1/1

33

LATHURRECKY

(No copyrite)

- Bratislava, December 1962, Vol. 80, No. 12, 1961  
1. "The First National Pharmaceutical Convention in Slovakia  
in Bratislava and Trnava"; pp 323-325.  
2. "Establishment of the Central Institute for Research and  
Development of Drugs and Medicaments"; pp 326-327.  
3. "Ministry of Health of the Socialist Republic of Slovakia  
of Slovakia"; pp 328-329.  
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Containing Cytidine"; pp 379-380.  
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V. ŠUBERT, Department of Pharmaceutical Faculty of  
Pharmacy, Charles University, Prague; Informations  
proceedings from the 1st International Conference of  
Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Engineers; Prague  
(October 20th, 1961); pp 380-381.  
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AS

ZATHURECKY, L.; SOMOSKEOY, G.

Evaluation of the effect of antioxidants on the stability of ointment bases containing animal and vegetable fats by the accelerated active oxygen method. Gask. farm. 10 no.10:497-506 D '61.

1. Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, usek prirodnych latok, Bratislava.

(ANTIOXIDANTS) (FATS) (OINTMENTS)

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68778  
AUTHOR : Gruntova, Z.; Zethurecky, L.  
INSTITUTE :  
TITLE : Polyethylene Oxide Type Ointment Bases Containing Esters.  
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. farmac., 1958, 7, No 5, 230-237

ABSTRACT : A possibility of employing "eriphore A" (a condensation product of oleic acid with 6 mols of ethylene oxide) for the preparation of emulsified ointment base of the "water in oil" type, was studied. After the determination of general constants of "eriphore A", an ointment base, containing 15% of "eriphore A", was prepared. Emulsifying agents and other auxiliary substances (to adjust consistency) were added. For this investigation two types of ointments were selected. The constants were established beforehand such as the stability in the presence of certain stabilizing

Card: 1/3

R - 51

COUNTRY : ;  
CATEGORY : ;

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 10, 1959, No. 68778

AUTHOR : ;  
INSTITUTE : ;  
TITLE : ;

ORIG. PUB. : ;

ABSTRACT : substances with varying pH, the compatibility with  
Con'd the common dermatological medicinal preparations,  
and the generation of active substances, contained  
in ointments, into an experimental culture.  
Advantages of the two proposed ointment bases are:  
1) ability of holding greater quantity of water,  
as compared with standard emulsion type ointment  
bases, 2) water-containing ointments, prepared  
with the above type bases, do not dry, do not  
become contaminated with bacteria and hence, are  
suitable for extended storage, 3) these bases

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :

h

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68778

AUTHOR :

INSTITUTE :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT  
Con'd : generate easily active ingredients into the  
surrounding areas when used.

Card: 3/3

H - 52